3 Samily Newspaper: Jor the Promotion of the Political, Social, Igrieultural and Commercial Interests of the People.

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CONTROL OF THE RAILROADS

SOME INS AND OUTS OF DISHONEST FINANCE

The Main Point at Issue, it Seems, is Not Legitimate Service; But the Preservation of a Fertile Field of the roads in a given territory thus Loot, to the High Rollers Who Know How Best to would do away with most of the Cultivate that Field.

"The railroad gang is busy and the people of the United States must be on guard. The scheme is to regain private control of the railroads after the war. On the plea that the taking over of the roads is only a war measare the gang doesn't want to take any chances with congress in the matter but hopes to grease the way so that they may slide back automatically in to private control without any legisla-

"This must not be permitted. Th covernment must not return the rathroads to private control, either at the close of the war or at any other time. on the other hand, no one who has studied the problem deeply wants government ownership,' in the sens that government ownership is understood today. Public ownership, yes; but the railroads have always been publicly owned. We have had public whership under the control of financial pirates. Government ownership, usually understood, would amount to nobody-ownership under the control of political buzzards."

Is this hard to understand? Well, Nation L. Amster is a little hard to understand at first, But you will understand him that's the kind of man he is. His principal occupation for making himself understood. He is a radical investor. Not a magnate, Not ing their books, one of the big adventurers of the Gould and Hill class, but a man with a few want to gamble with. He wanted to invest it in something safe. You know the type; just the kind of come-on it the railroad field that the big insiders go gunnning for

Only, Nathan L. Amster didn't come they trained their guns on him, he dodged. He dodged into little courts, smoke him out in a week or two. They others of the species, but they had nevscouter before. He scooted from court it received no benefit. to court. He scooted behind injunccommerce commission. One bright and the J. P. Morgan company to ex the rallroad and an

nounced that he was there to fight. Newspaper readers are quite well ac quainter, now with the fight he made He reight the directors single handed: when that wouldn't do, he wen back and had two directors elected instead of one. Last year he came it Amster understanding, and with a lonminority voice he won almost all the points be was tighting for. For onthing, he compelled the directors declare a dividend after they had said they couldn't; also be proved that the Rock Island was a profitable property after they had labelled it nothing but two streaks of rust and all the other things that go to describe a railroad in

But it isn't the history of the Roc Island fight which I set out to tell. Just now Nathan L. Amster has set himsel to the biggest task of his life. It is to put a stop forever to the sport America's financial kings-using great public service properties of the country not as a means of earning legitimate profits but as traps for the investing public.

the process of being scuttled.

"These financiers," he says, "are not the men who own the railroads. The railroads have always been owned by the public—by the investing public. The millions of stockholders have been vitally interested at all times in the success of the roads as paying properties. But they have never been or ganized. They have entrusted the management of the roads not to per ple who represent them but to suppose ed supermen in the financial world whose interest it has been to wreel

the properties instead. A few years ago, for instance, Roc Island was selling at \$200 a share. few months ago it was selling at \$20. Had the property deteriorated? No. according to the interstate commerce commission, it was doing a bigger business and making greater earnings than ever before. But for fifteen year the gang of financiers in charge had not managed it. They had milked it. They had run it not to make dividends on the money invested but to draw off the carnings as fast as they accrued banks are called upon, to their getting into their own pails, incidentally making the railway company pay for the ices. But the tendency of such a sys

"These pails were called 'holding companies.' The general public doesn't it a pail and it may get across more ploitation. Once get started on such a quickly. It is something which a finnucler holds when he uses a railroad for a cow.

"There were two of these companies one in lowa and one in New Jersey. The Rock Island was capitalized at \$75,000,000. The holding companie were capitalized at \$350,000,000. The issued their stock as fully paid, but actually no payment was made on eith-Then upon motion of D. G. Reid, the entire stock issue of the New Jersey company and the entire bond issue of the lowa company were placed with the Central Trust company of New York, under an agreement that they were to be exchanged for railway company holdings on the basis of \$270 is the holding companies' stocks and bonds for \$100 of railway stock.

"Under this agreement, D. G. Reid, W. B. Leeds, J. H. Moore and W. H. Moore disposed of about \$20,000,000 railway stock for which they received over \$55,000,000 in the other securities The only revenue of the holding companies' stock came from the dividends f the railway company, and the stockholders stampeded, as expected, to exchange their securities. All but \$4,-000,000 of the original Rock Island

"Now, under the agreement, the rail vay stock was to be held by the trus company as security for the lowar ompany's bonds. If the interest on the bonds could not be paid, the railway stock would be sold; and four nen who had held only about a fourti d the railway stock had worme hemselves into a position where the

s it suited their interests best. "The road paid. That is, it paid omebody. How much it paid these our men, the interstate commerce ommission was unable to tell. When he series of deals which resulted in receivership was finally investigated Mr. Reid testified that he always burn d his books at the end of each month "But the road didn't pay the stock

ould make the road pay or not pay

holders. Note this letter from Poughkeepsie girl. She was workin o belp support her father, who was week blind. Her father had invested few hundred dollars in Rock Island which had been drawing 10 per cen lividends. When the dividends stop sed, because of financial difficulties which the girl didn't understand, she couldn't bear to tell her helpless fath er. She paid the dividends out of her own earnings. She kept up this decei several years back has consisted of as long as she could, year after year while Mr. Reid and others were burn-

Or this from Concord, N. H.: 'I am widow, and the loss of \$886 which I hundreds of thousands that he didn't paid for my bond means a good deal to w.

"Why wasn't the interest being paid Was it because wages were highe not raise its rates to meet them? It is on quite according to schedule. When far more to the point to read the history of the Frisco deal, a precious bit of 'financing,' by which the Rock Is where the hunters felt sure they could land had \$66,000,000 drawn out of its treasury to meet an obligation of the had always been able to do it with lowa holding company, an obligation for which the railway company was in er tackled quite such a nervy little no wise responsible and from which

"When the small investors in Poughtions and mandamuses and interplead- keepsie and Concord read, away back ings and writs of this and that, and in 1903, that an agreement had been finally he scooted into the interstate made between the holding companie morning, in fact, he scooted right into change the stock of the St. Louis and directorship of the Chicago. Rock San Francisco Railway company for

mean anything tangible to them. But under this agreement \$28,940,300 of Frisco stock was exchanged for \$34,-728,360 of the holding companies' stocks and bonds, and the Frisco stock was deposited as collateral for the bonds of the lowa company. Then in with four directors, representing the December, 1909, this stock was resold B. F. Yoakum for \$37.50 a shar tio.852,000, an amount insufficient to edeem the lowa company's bonds The lowa company then issued \$7,500,one of these bonds to the Rock Island Railway company, receiving \$7,300,00 in eash, which the railway compan had borrowed from the First National bank of New York. It was subsequently found that the lowa company ad no assets to refire these bonds, and more than \$6,000,000 was taken from the Rock Island treasury for th

ourpose," It was over this deal that Mr. Amste as a stockholder, sued the Reid-Moore ombination as individuals and recov ered more than \$5,000,000 for the stockholders. He insisted, however, that the deal was only one of a long series of so-called financial operations which had resulted in more than \$20,000,000 loss to the road, and that similar operations are the rule, not the exception in the great game of railroad financ-

"It is the chance to renew these ope rations," he said, "which the so-called railroad managers are looking for now They are not particularly concerned about the job of supplying freight and the \$75,000 salaries and \$100,000 bonuses to presidents and officials are only an item in the programme. It is the job of irresponsible private financing which they want, for the railroads rom the very nature of the industry must be continually financed. The annot be financed from their earnings Every year imperatively, calls for greater and greater extensions to mee growing demands; for better termials, more trackage, more up-to-date equipment and more and better rolling stock. The roads then, have beer compelled to do business with the banks, and no one can object, if the adequate remuneration for their serv

tem is inevitably to turn the railroads over to the money trust. They cease to be, primarily, means of transportaknow what a holding company is. Call tion and become opportunities for exsystem and the end is ruin for the small investors and a full pail of cream or the money trust. "The money trust," he said, "is able

to get away with all this, simply because it is organized. The obvious remedy is to organize the one section of the American public which has never been organized before, the small investors. The remedy is not to found in abolishing Walll street and its egitimate business in the buying and selling of securities. The remedy is not to be found in the abolition of re sponsible ownership and turning ou industries over to the tender mercies of a political bureaucracy. I don't ou ject to public ownership so-called beause it is too radical. I object to it lecause it isn't radical enough. It is pseudo-radicalism, the lazy substitu tion of an economic phrase for the

actual correction of an economic evil. "The trouble with the railroads, i not that their stockholders have been Hindenburg will continue to win i making a legitimate profit. Some o their worst evils have appeared when they were making no profit at all. The trouble with Wall street is not that brokers get commissions for the legitimate exchange of securities. The trouble with both institutions is that extended to April 1.

givate control."

As to the rationals, Mr. Amster's five Federal Corporations organized by the government, each corporation o take over all the existing railway lines in a given territory-one for the south, one for the northwest, etc. Al merged into one combination, we present evils of competition, duplication of terminals, special routing, et-While the government would organize these systems and they would be un der governmert control, their actual ownership would be vested, as now, in private stockholders. Stock is each should be sold to the public of exchanged for present railroad hold ings and the government should be the one financier for all.

Dividends in these Federal corpo rations, Mr. Amster thinks, should be fixed by law with a maximum and minimum rate. There should be no opportunity to gamble for stakes, but each investment should be made secure and some encourage ment should be given to the investors to help make the enterprise succeed "And how about the actual direcon of the enterprises?" I asked

"That," he said, "should be vested n the various interests served. The primary interest is unquestionably the public at large. That is the reason for railroads—to serve the public, The dominant voice in the directorate should be the public's. But the stockiolders should also be represented and no scheme of public control would be complete without giving adequate representation to the other interest.

The other interest? "Certainly," said Mr. Amster Railroad labor. Under governmen ontrol it is unthinkable that the interests of labor shall be ignored. On the other hand, it is unthinkable that these millions of workers shall have no voice except the strike. Strikes in fact, must be made impossible; but ne, as I am too old to earn a living it would amount almost to slavery to pass a law to that effect and let it go at that. If labor is not represent ed in the actual management of the property to which it gives its life and strength, it wouldn't be democracy at

> "Labor should not only be repre sented in the management, but pro ision should be made for the workers acquiring dividend paying stock stock whose dividends shall be determined largely by the faithfulness and efficiency of the labor performed. Union labor has one valid objection to even the most advanced profitsharing plans today, but this objection would disappear in such a sys tem of public service. To-day the profit sharing plan may be used to keep individual workers from joining the unions, and keep them from striking against the profiteers who are

> cailroad labor striking directly against the , the of the United

"Under this system there would no profiteers to arouse the envy o the toilers. The representatives the workers would sit with the other directors, not as pleaders or as an ests are known to be one with the other interests concerned. And in stead of striking for higher wages when a higher income seemed neces sary they would be arranging doubtless for an additional dividend in stock -stock whose actual value would be determined by their own responsibility and loyalty in future service."

"Just tell me," Mr. Amster conluded, "if such a system isn't a more reasonsable form of public co-opera tion than, say, the Post Office is to In the Post Office labor has no day. voice at all. The general public is served, after a fashion, but no great body of the people care a hang whether the enterprise pays or not. At the worst, the Post Office system is a mess. At the best it is Prussian The people of America, I am suce do not want our railroads and our essential industries to go that

"And that is just what the financia pirates are depending upon. They are trying to make us think that we shall have to choose between the old system and this spurious government ownership. Of these two evils, believe, the American people will choose neither."

BIG TALK FROM KAISER.

Says He Licked Russia and Will Lic the Others.

In reply to an address presented by the Burgomaster of Hamburg on the conclusion of peace with Ukraine last Monday, Emperor William said: We have gone through hard times.

every one has had a burden to bear -anxiety, mourning, grief, tribula ion-and not the least he who stands before you. In him were combined the care and grief for the entire people in its sorrows.

We often entered false paths. The Lord pointed out to us by a hard school the path by which we should go. The world, however, at the same time has not been on the right path We Germans, who still have ideals, should work to bring about better times. We should fight for right and morality. Our Lord God wishes us to have peace, but a peace wherein the world will strive to do what is right and good.

We ought to bring peace to the world. We shall seek in every way to do it. Such an end was achieved yesterday in a friendly manner with an enemy which, beaten by armies; perceives no reason for fighting longer, extends a hand to us and eceives our hand. We clap hands But he who will not accept peace, but on the contrary declines, pouring out the blood of his own and of our people, must be forced to have peace We desire to live in friendship with neighboring peoples, but the victory of German arms must first be recognized. Our troops under the great

-D C Heyward collector of in ternal revenue, has been advised that the time for paying income tax and excess profits tax returns has been

plan is a simple one. He would have Peace Only Upon the Principles of

PRESIDENT MAKES POSITION CLEAR

United States Has Not Consulted Al lies; But is in a Position to Speak For Itself, and President Wilson Acts as Spokesman in a Way That Leaves Nothing More to be Said-

President Wilson on Tuesday went before congress with another address setting forth the position of the United States with reference to the re cent addresses of Count von Hertling the German chancellor and Count Czernin, spokesman for Austria as to the issues involved in the world war so far as the United States is concerned. The full text of the president's address is as follows:

On the eighth of January I had the honor of addressing you on the oblects of the war as our people con ceive them. The prime minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the 5th of January. To these addresses the German chancellor replied on the 24th, and Count Czerne for Austria on the same day.

It is gratifying to have our desire promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of al

the world. Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address of the eighth of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone. He finds in my statement a sufficient encouraging approach to the views of his own gov rnment to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments. He is represente to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communi cated to me beforehand and that was aware of them at the time h was uttering them; but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course no reason why he should communicat privately with me. I am quite con tent to be one of his public audience

Von Hertling Very Vague. Count von Hertling's reply is, nust say, very vague and very con fusing. It is full of equivocal phrase and leads it is not clear where. Bu it is certainly in a very different tonfrom that of Count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose. I confirms, I am sorry to say, rathe than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned o the conferences at Brest-Litovsk, His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions. He refuses to ap-

ply them to the substantive item inal settlement. He is jealous of inernational action and of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined at any rate in his case, to generalities and that the several particular ques tions of territory and sovereignty, the erally by the nations most immediitely concerned by interest or neighreserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with which he seems constrained to, keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of arm aments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic onditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate. He will discuss with no one but the repesentatives of Russia what disposi tion shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces with no one but the government of France the "conditions" under which French territory shall be evacuated: and only with Austria what shall be

done with Poland. In the determination of all que tions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreement to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of Turkish authorities themselves. After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objecion, if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against internal disturbance.

No Peace on Such Basis It must be evident to everyone who

understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of thes years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German chan cellor proposes is the same method of the congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the

world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon the broad and universal principles of right and justice-no mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that? Does July, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national aggrandizement or of an arrangement United States with less embarrass

between state and state. The peace of the world depends upon just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted my recent address to the congress. of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that those problems each i

WILSON REPLIES TO CZERNIN and all affect the whole world: unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the Security, and the peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained. They cannot be discussed separately and in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest, from which the opinion of the world may be

shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, i settled at all. It will presently have to be re-opened. Nations Sit in Judgment.

Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened na tions of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man of whatever nation) may say on the is sues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no puni tive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; people may now be dominated and govern ed only by their own consent. "Self determination" is not a mere phrase t is an imperative principle of action which statesmen will beneeforth ig general peace for the asking, or by the more arrangements of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced to gether out of individual understand ings between powerful states. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue any where involved in it; because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain and every item of it must be submit ted to the common judgment whether t be right and fair, an act of justice reigns

The United States has no desire t nterfere in European affairs or to ct as arbiter in European territorial sputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settle ments she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They ar only her own provisional sketch of principles, and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not in the sufferings and indignities inficted by the military masters of Germany, against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of ce will touch her as nearly a

hich is entrusted a leading part in maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its re newal rendered as nearly as may b

Whence War Sprang. This war had its roots in the disrd of the rights of smal nent must depend the acceptance of and of nationalities which lacked the the war, must be discussed and set- union and the force to make good tled, not in general counsel, but sev- their claim to determine their own allegiance and their own forms of po litical life. Governments must now be entered into which will render such should be free, but looks askance at things impossible for the future; and iny limitation to that freedom by those covenants must be backed by international action in the interest of the united force of all the nation the common order. He would without that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost. If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have not the organized power to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count you Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also? 1 has come about in the altered work n which we now find ourselves tha ustice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international lealing as much as access to ray materials and fair and equal condi-

ions of trade. Count von Hertling wants the ential bases of commercial and in dustrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guarantee but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as tems in the final accounting. He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without acthe present Ottoman empire, to his cording it in the other. I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manu facture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and

peoples. Czernin Seems to See.

Count Czernin seems to see the fun lamental elements of peace with cleaeyes and does not seek to obscur them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputa bly Polish people who lie contigeous o one another is a matter of Euro pean concern and must of course be conceded: that Belgium must be evacnated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and that national aspiration must be satisfied, even within hi wn empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind. If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must of course be besause he feels constrained, I suppose not grasp it, is in fact living in his to defer to Germany and Turkey in thought in a world dead and gone? the circumstances. Seeing and con Has he utterly forgotten the reich- ceding, as he does, the essential prinstag resolutions of the nineteenth of ciples involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the

> ence upon Germany. The Test, After All. After all, the test of whether it is inciples to be applied are these:

settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will

be permanent; Second. That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of ower but that.

Third. Every territorial settlement nvolved in the war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states; and,

Fourth. That all well defined naonal aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating older elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of

A general peace erected upon such oundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already verywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in dermany. If they have anywhere not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible The tragical circumstances is that this one party in Germany is apparlions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be

No Change of Course.

tered this war upon no small occasion. and that we can never turn back from esources are in part mobilized now. mobilized in their entirety. Our arnies are rapidly going to the fighting rapidly. Our whole strength will be emancipation from the threat and atculties and present partial delays. We'l are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common indesire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will e without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence

and development. Having set our hand to the task of

me to add that no word of what have said is intended as a threat. I have spoken thus only that the hole world may know the true spir of America-that men everywher may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere duties in connection with the nursing passion of words but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service o

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

freedom.

Record of Current Happenings Col lected from Various Sources.

The Ohio river at Cincinnati Monday, reached a flood stage of 60.5 feet, and was rising two feet an hour. The high river was caused in part by an ice gorge below the city. The death on Sunday of Abdul Hamid, former sultan of Turkey, from inflammation of the lungs, nnounced in a dispatch from Constantinople by way of Vienna. state funeral was held.

One hundred and five deaths curred in New York city, due to neumonia in the forty-eight hours ending Monday night, it has been announced by the department health, showing an increase of 42 over the same period a week ago.

One hundred and sixteen claims for damages, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, have been filed against the city of Rochester, N. Y., by parents of children who became severely ill after administration by a city physician of a toxin for suscept ibility of diphtheria.

Maximum wholesale prices poultry in New York and vicinity have been fixed as follows by Federal food administration: Fowls. 36 cents: chickens and young roosters, 35 cents; old roosters, 27 cents; turkeys, ducks and geese, 35 cents Beginning Monday and until May 1 the killing of fowls and pullets is forbidden.

Ground glass, mixed with feed, caused the death of seventeen horses of a United States infantry supply company which arrived at Texas, last Sunday from Fort Ogle thorpe, Ga., according to military authorities. The animals were found dead in the cars and examination of blanks ran out..........Since the weather their feed disclosed the pulverized has improved, there is considerable glass. Government agents are investi-

P. Cotton, chief of the meat division of the food administration, urging pork raisers to make special effort this year to bring about a large pro- remainder of the crop, although tint- ly in the air gusts from a barrage duction and saying that he favors a minimum price in order to protect says that \$15.50 per 100 pounds ready min F. Turner, one of the most valufor market would be a reasonable ed citizens of the county, died at the airplane was so badly damaged that ment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much farther had price as a minimum if the market is age of 70 years, having been sick two normal, but insists that the price days with pneumonia. He was buried it not been for the embarrassments of should in fact at all times be at the Austria's alliances and of her dependratio of 13 to 1-the farmer to rehe has paid for corn to feed hogs, pens, S. C. Mr. Turner was a suc- confusion among their foes. possible for either government to go The ratio has been heretofore 12 to cessful merchant who retired about

News Happenings in Neighboring Communities.

CONDENSED FOR QUICK READING

Dealing Mainly With Local Affairs of Cherokee, Cleveland, Gaston and Chester Counties.

Chester Reporter, Feb. 11: Friends ere will be deeply grieved to learn of the death of Mr. J. Lewis White, who after a brave battle to regain his health, passed away at seven o'clock this morning at Saluda, N. Funeral services will be held at

on tomorrow at Hopewell A. R.

P. church, of which the father of the deceased, Rev. John A. White, was for so long the honored and useful pastor.....Little Stewart Boyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Boyd, of Johnston, who is here on a visit to her grandmother, Mrs. M. M. Stewart, on Church street, was bitten by a bull dog Thursday, and painfully and severely injured. The animal was killed and its head sent to Columbia for examination, which fortu nately revealed no symptoms of lawn on the First Baptist church, in company with other children, when a bull dog, owned by a negro bo that drives for Mr. C. B. Ferguson lse been rejected, the objectors have dashed from behind the wagon acros the lawn and bit the child on th knee. The animal was without muzzle, and is said to have bitten other children previously, Officer ently willing and able to send mil- Jackson killed the dog, and its head was sent to Columbia for examina tion, with the result above stated A gentleman who has figured in th

politics of the county in times past I would not be a true spokesman of and is thoroughly posted on all of the people of the United States if I the ins and outs of the business, said did not say once more that we en- this morning that the action of the county legislative delegation in direct ing and requiring the county super course chosen upon principle. Our visor to turn over the chaingang to the highway commission for six and we shall not pause until they are months or more each year is going to precipitate a fight this summer, i comparison with which any previou front, and will go more and more evidence of political belligerancy will appear exceedingly mild and pleasput into this war of emancipation -- unt. He said that the argument that the chaingang is an expensive institempted mastery of selfish groups of tution, and that as a financial meas autocratic rulers-whatever the diffi- ure turning the force of convicts over to the highway commission to be paid at regular rates is a wise step does not appeal to many who live it remote sections, who regard their best chance for road improvement when the chaingang is diverted from its regular programme...... sion of Railroad Commissioner John terests of mankind shall prevail is the G. Richards to make the race for governor leaves the field open for andidates for railroad commissione ho might have felt that Mal Richards was entitled to a second 'erm; and we here and now arise to put in nomination Chester's Mayor, achieving it, we shall not turn back. Hon. Z. Vance Davidson, who would I hope that it is not necessary for not only make one of the ablest and best fitted railroad commissioners i the state's history, but has the mag That is not the temper of our people. netism and the ability to make winning race Miss Rebecca Walkr, who was spending a here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs Jos. A. Walker, after her arduou of two meningitis cases-both of whom have recovered-has been summoned back to Charlotte to take charge of another case. Miss Walker volunteered her services in these

> pied Saturday night in rounding up those who were under the influence nington and Lamuel Teague were tack further. both taken into custody and gave bond for their appearance. These Jamaica ginger Felix Johnson was arrested Saturday night for running over Jeff Scruggs at the Gaffney Live Stock stables with his automo bile. Johnson was arrested and put up a bond of one hundred collars for his appearance in mayor's court Scruggs is in the local hospital. His B. Butler, recently lost a very valuable cow. Veterinary C. H. Robbins was called to see her before she died, but was not able to diagnose the cause of the trouble. She was sent to the farm of a Mr. White, who is an expert with cows, but she died shortly after she was taken to the farm. Mr. White being curious as to the cause of the death dissected the body, and found embeddied in her heart a rusty wire nail about two inches in length It is probable that the nail was taken she was feeding, and the wonder is that she lived so long after the nail penetrated her heart. How the nail reached the heart is one of the mysteries which cannot be explained.

land county farmers have ordered through Farm Demonstrator Gidney, 438 tons of nitrate of soda which the will cost \$32,850 with freight to be added. This indicates that Cleveland for the coming year. About 600 farmers placed orders and others wanted to buy but were too late or application picking of cotton in the county. A good deal was left in the fields last fall and on account of the severe weather of eight weeks' duration, it could not be gathered, but a vigorous effort is being made to gather the ed and soiled, because it brings 30 salve, just as often performing wildcents a poundAt Grover Sun- er manoeuvers to confuse the gunthe producers in their industry. He day morning at 6 o'clock, Mr. Benja- ners and riflemen who searched for yesterday, the funeral being conduct- time he returned on a new machine, ed by Revs. W. R. Beach of King's encouraging the British infantry by ceive for pork 13 times as much as Mountain, and J. W. Bailey of Cow- his example, and scattering death and was a man of considerable means, mans

Cleveland Star. February 12: Cleve-

First. That each part of the final TOLD BY LOCAL EXCHANGES fine business qualities, a tender and ettlement must be based upon the esoving father, active in church affairs and a valuable and generous hearted itizen in every way. A well known Shelby citizen stated vesterday that he was one of the finest all-round men in the county. For 35 or 40 years he was a deacon of the Bantist church. The attendance at the funeral was large and the floral ofering was a rich and beautiful tribute o his worth and standing. His wife has been desperately ill for awhile and the news of her husband's death was withheld until just before the funeral. Surviving are the following children: Marvin Turner, banker, o Gastonia; Mrs. W. S. Martin of Richburg, S. C., Mrs. W. V. Toms of Greer, S. C.; Mrs. Charles Washburn of Shelby; Mrs. F. Oates, Rutherfordton; Misses Bessie, Vera, Ellis, Catherine and Lucy M. Turner of Gastonia.

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DARING BRITISH AIRMAN

Single Handed Heid Back Enemy At tack for a Day.

A stirring story of how one daring British aviator, like a guardian angel, held up for a whole day repeated enemy attacks upon a weak and crumbling British line at Cambrai in the height of the desperate struggle there by using four airplanes. rabies. The child was playing on the one after another as they were torn and crippled by enemy fire, has just come to light.

It shows that some of the most daring, dangerous airplane work of the past year has been in the new field of attacking enemy infantry from the air.

The Germans were trying to reover a portion of the lost. Hindenourg line, pushing with a great weight of men and guns at a point where it was very difficult for the British to bring up reserves. The British battalion opposing the attack had gone to earth in little isolated groups among the shell holes, grimly determined to hang on to the end.

The German masses had already noved across No Man's Land into the battered earthworks that once form ed the British firing line. Other masses were moving up in support, and already the nearest shell holes were heaving and, boiling over with the restless heads and shoulders of men about to renew the advance The barrage of the British guns was heavy but at close quarters only infantry can stop the progress of in fantry and the fire from the British shell holes had grown weak and straggling. It looked as if the scanty British line would be overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers.

The fire from the Germans increased until the air was alive with their bullets. It was the concentrated fire which always precedes the rush to close quarters. The blue-gray figures were already beginning to appear above the shell holes, their loose flapning uniforms and address gas marks giving them the appearance of denons, when suddenly into the smoke and murk of battle there dived

British airplane. Fifty feet from the ground it flattened out and skidded along the line, dropping its bombs, among the be wildered Germans. Wheeling swiftly at the flank of the attack, it came imming back like a swallow chargguns enfielding the advancing foe and driving him back to his burrows.

A storm of German bullets swept through the planes, and a black flame-centered burst of enemy shrapnel smothered the airplane in vapor The watching infantry saw splinters fall from its quivering frame and the cases, and has been warmly praised silvery fabric of the underwings was torn in several places by shell splint-Gaffney Ledger, February 12: The ers. But the daring pilot finished his police force of the town was occu- course and vanished into the smoke clouds, leaving the panic-stricken enemy clinging to his shell holes too of "John Barleycorn." John Jen- shaken and thinned to press the at-

Little by little, however, the German supporters came up, advancing men had been drinking Peruna and by short rushes over the open, rein forcing their comrades by twos and threes in spite of British fire. Scores and scores of their dead littered No Man's Land, but gradually strength of the attacking line was made good, and the shell holes gain began to heave and boil, as men rose from their lower cover and laid hold of the rims to assist them over the top.

Then suddenly they were over any way, little spurts of humanity belched out of the crater field, coalescing into a seething blue-gray, rushing mass hopelessly outweighing the handful of British defenders. But before the mass could gain full momentum, a familiar snoring hum sounded above the din of battle, and out of the lowlying haze swept the hovering airplane, a new machine but with the same pilot as before. His bombs into the stomach of the cow while dropped among the advancing Germans, dispersing those who escaped the flying fragments, and his machine guns swept them out of sight into the shell holes.

A half hour passed, and again the enemy attempted to attack, this time hesitatingly and with diminishing spirit. Again the airplane appeared, and the first rattle of his guns sent the Germans into cover again. A government will import from Chili German airplane dashed down to and sell to the farmers of the south at drive him away but another British \$75 per ton f. o. b. port cities. This machine from the protecting patrol came down on the German's tail and sent him cart-wheeling behind his farmers are making great preparations own lines. There were other German machines in the fighting but the watchful British fighters made the enemy airmen shy of losing their altitude and the daring British pilot kept his guard over the threatened line without further interference.

Many times he swept down on the Germans that day, crumpling up every attempted attack with his fire. rendering portions of their positions untenable with his bombs; often madhim incessantly. Three times his he had to nurse its failing strength back to his aerodome. But each

He was flying his fourth machine turther in this comparison of 1, but Mr. Cotton thinks that 13 to 15 years ago and since then has been when darkness settled down, putting is simple and obvious. The 1 would make the market normal looking after his varied interests. He an end to the conflict, with the Ger-